FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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MENTS inserted for sixty cents
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cation. Advertisers are request-
umber of insertions desired, or
ntinued till forbid, and charged

Editor must be post paid.

and Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of Miscellaneous, Medical, Law, School, and Blank Books; Gilt and perfumed Letter and note Paper; Laid, Vellum and plain Letter and Cap Papers, Fine Quality, Prints, Piano Music, &c. &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, which he will sell low; many articles he believes can they can be had at any Book store in the State. Country Merchants will be supplied at reasonable prices.

The public a larger stock of Books in Fayetteville for many years, confidently anticipates an increase of patronage which the public have intended to favor a respectable establishment of this kind in the chief commercial Town of North Carolina. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy of that patronage.

E. J. HALE.

April 8.

Circulating Library.

THE Subscriber is arrangining a few hundred volumes for the purpose of opening a Circulating Library at his Book Store. Among the works are a complete set of Harper's Family Library, Harper's Classical Library in vols. Library of Select Novels in 30 vols. Pelham Novels 10 vols., &c.

New Works will be added every 3 or 4 weeks. Terms made known in a few days at the Store.

E. J. HALE.

April 8.

For Sale or Rent,

That two story Dwelling House on Green street, immediately opposite the residence of L. D Henry, Esq., with all the necessary Out Houses, and one acre of ground. Possession will be given on the first day of June.

For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

April 9. 27-3w pd.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, has determined on closing his present business. He will therefore sell his entire stock at Auction, without reserve; commencing the 25th inst. It consists in part of the following articles:—

Iron, Steel, Nails, Molasses, Spice, Oats, Salt, Bagging, Rope, Leather, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Terms and made known on day of Sale.

JONES FULLER.

April 8. 27-ts

The Constitutionalist, Raleigh, and Journal, Salisbury, will publish the above *till sale*, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Miniature Painting.

MR. MOREIN having the intention of making but a short stay in this town, has the honor of offering his services to the public in his profession of Miniature Painting. No charges are demanded if the Likeness is not satisfactory. He may be found at the Planter's Hotel.

April 9. 27tf

Ravenscroft Academy.

IN consequence of having been compelled to reject several applications for admission into this institution, and with a view to increase its usefulness, the Subscriber has determined, with the consent of the Trustees, to employ an assistant. This object he will effect by the commencement of the next session (15 h of October.) As the Institution will continue to be, as heretofore, limited in number and select in character, all who desire to place their sons in it, will see the importance of immediate application. To obviate any objection with regard to health, a summer residence has been procured about two miles from town.

TERMS OF TUITION.

In the Classical and Mathematical Department, $40 per session.

English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, $30 per session.

Fuel, &c. 50 cents per quarter.

C. T. STUART.

April 3. 27 3t

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber is just now receiving and opening his Spring and Summer

Assortment of GOODS,

selected from the latest importations by himself in person.

His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; satisfaction will be given as far as quality and price relates.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

April 8, 1833. 27-6w

FURNITURE, &c.

Just received by *Steam Boat Henrietta*,

ONE *MAHOGANA BUREAU*,

One dozen Flagg bottom and Windsor Chairs.

For sale by

L. R. BRADLEY.

27-tf

Shoe Manufactory.

GREG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former stand in Green street, where he has on hand, and intends to keep a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of every kind, which will enable him to execute orders in the neatest and most durable manner at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

April 9. 27tf.

New Store.

LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Marceline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5 4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6 4 bed Tick,
3 4, 4 4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4 4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots; Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH*.

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27 tf.§

Notice.

MY Drawing School, a notice of which was published a few days ago, will not commence until the 29TH INSTANT.

HENRY H. WRIGHT.

April 8, 1833. 27-3w

Printing Office for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the whole of his PRINTING MATERIALS now in Washington. They consist of upwards of twenty different founts of type, from Brevier to eight line Pica; an excellent press; flowers, rules, leads, cases, chases, &c. &c., with appurtenances complete for carrying on the business. They are all in good order, and some of the type is but little worn.

The paper at present issued from the office has a good a patronage as any ever published in this place. To a person of industrious habits, acquainted with the business, and desirous of locating in his section of country, a desirable opportunity is now offered. A wish to engage in other pursuits, elsewhere, alone induces the present proprietor to dispose of the establishment.

The whole, if speedily applied for, may be had a bargain.

GEO. HOUSTON, Jr.,
Editor of the Union.

Washington, N C., March 29, 1833

TUITION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC.

JOHN MAREK respectfuliy informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is desirous of commencing a MUSIC SCHOOL, in which lessons on the following Instruments will be taught—viz.

The Violin, Guitar, Piano, Violencello, French Horn, Flute and Clarionette.

He will also teach VOCAL MUSIC, Church or other, to those who may be desirous of improving themselves in this pleasing accomplishment.

Subscription papers may be found at his lodgings, at the Planter's Hotel

April 2.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner

Rio and Cuba COFFEE.

50 Bags prime Rio and Cuba COFFEE, just received by Steamer Henrietta, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 2. §26 f§

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Springfield, Richmond County, North Carolina, some time in February last, a Negro Boy named WILSON, about 22 years of age, near 5 feet high, has a scar on the left ear, occasioned by a rising. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Boy to the Subscriber, or secured in any jail so that I get him

GEORGE BULLARD.

March 28, 1833 26-3w.

A List of Lands,

TO be sold for Taxes, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1833:

100 acres unlisted, on Stoney Run, the property of Wilson Johnson,	$ 43
77 do. on Cedar Creek, Green Bobbit's,	43
1 House and Lot, South East corner of Court House Square, Ann Salmon for 1830, Ann Rankin for 1831,	9 96
1 do South side of Hay Street, William M. Johnson's,	5 50
1 do. Rowan Street, Elizabeth Burkloe's, for 1830 and 1831,	70
93 acres, Thos. Richardson, joining McAlister, for 1830 and 1831,	11 64
430 do. Martin Clark, West side Cape Fear,	6 22

JOHN BLACK,
Late Sheriff of Cumberland County.

March 26. 26-ts

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Janaary 11, 1833, 15-tf.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 5. 22tf.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given.

KYLE & BOWMAN.

Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 5. 17tf.

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

January 28. 17-tf

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 28. 17tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c

Mr. A W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.

WM. D CLARK.

Fayetteville. February 25. 22tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,

100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 19. 20tf.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by

THO SANDFORD & CO.

CHEAP PAPER,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by

DAN. SUTHERLAND.

February 11, 1833. 19tf.

The Subscribers

OFFER for sale on the most favorable terms, at No. 250, *Water Street, New York*, the following assortment of GOODS:

4000 Casks cut NAILS, assorted, from 2d to 6d.
500 casks cut Brads, assorted, from 6d. to 20d.
200 do do Spikes, do do 3 to 6 inch.
100 bags fine English wrought Nails, assorted.
300 tons eastern hollow Ware, made from Scotch patterns, and comprising a beautiful assortment for the *SOUTHERN MARKETS.*
200 setts "Squire's" superior Cart and Wagon Boxes,
200 boxes cut Tacks, assorted,
150 do do Brads, do
100 do do Sparables, do
500 doz. back strap Shovels and Spades of different kinds,
500 do cast steel Axes, of different makes, patterns and prices,
100 do Coffee Mills—together with Plough

Moulds, Nail Rods, Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, Sad Irons, &c. &c.

TISDALE & RICHMOND,
Manufacturer's Agents.

New York, Feb. 15. 22-6w.

Vinegar.

10 Bbls. prime cider VINEGAR, just received per Steam Boat and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 26. 25tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, plain and figured, just received and for sale corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 12, 1833. 23tf

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 11 19-tf

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, March 4. 22tf.

☞ There is to be a Baptist Camp Meeting held at New Union Meeting House, six miles Southeast of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, to commence on Thursday night before the second Lord's Day in May next.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Steamboat Henrietta.

50 Bags Prime Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 25.

Wrapping Paper.

100 reams Wrapping Paper, just received on consignment and for sale low, South West corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 15. 24tf.

The Great Debate.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

The following resolutions submitted by Mr. Calhoun, came up for consideration, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the people of the several States composing these U. States, are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; and that the Union, of which the said compact is the bond, is an Union *between the States* ratifying the same.

"*Resolved*, That the people of the several States, thus united by the constitutional compact, in forming that instrument, and in erecting a General Government to carry into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to that Government, for that purpose, certain definite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time, each State to itself, the residuary mass of powers to be exercised by its own separate Government; and that, whenever the General Government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no effect; and that the said Government is not made the final judge of the powers delegated to it, since that would make its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but, that, as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infraction, as of the mode and measure of redress.

"*Resolved*, That the assertions that the people of these United States taken collectively as individuals, are now, or ever have been, united on the principle of the social compact, and as such are now formed into one nation or people, or that they have ever been so united, in any one stage of their political existence; that the people of the several States composing the Union have not, as members thereof, retained their sovereignty; that the allegiance of their citizens has been transferred to the General Government; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason, through their respective State Governments, and that they have not the right of judging in the last resort, as to the extent of powers reserved, and, of consequence, of those delegated; are not only without foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason; and that all exercise of power on the part of the General Government, or any of its departments, deriving authority from such erroneous assumptions, must of necessity be unconstitutional; must tend directly and inevitably to subvert the sovereignty of the States; to destroy the federal character of the Union; and to rear on its ruins a consolidated Government, without constitutional check, or limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself."

Which being read—

Mr. CALHOUN said: When the bill, with which the resolutions are connected, was under discussion, the Senator from Massachusetts thought proper to give his remarks a personal bearing in reference to myself. I had said nothing to justify this course on the part of that gentleman. I had, it is true, denounced the bill in strong language, but not stronger than the rules which govern parliamentary proceedings permit; nor stronger than the character of the bill, and its bearing on the State which it is my honor to represent, justified. I am at a loss to understand what motive governed the Senator, in giving a personal character to his remarks. If he intended any thing unkind, [here Mr. Webster said, audibly, certainly not; and Mr. C. replied, I will not then say what I intended if such had been his motives;] but still I must be permitted to ask, if he intended nothing unkind, what was the object of the Senator? Was his motive to strengthen a cause which he feels to be weak, by giving the discussion a personal direction? If such was his motive, his experience as a debater ought to have taught him that it was one of those weak devices which seldom fails to react on those who resort to it. If his motive was to acquire popularity, by attacking one who voluntarily, and from a sense of duty—from a deep conviction that liberty and the Constitution were at stake, had identified himself with an unpopular question, I would say to him, that a true sense of dignity would have impelled him in an opposite direction. Among the possible motives which might have influenced him, there is another, to the imputation of which he is exposed, but which certainly I will not attribute to him—that his motive was to propitiate in a certain high quarter—a quarter in which he must know, that no offering could be more acceptable than the immolation of the character of him who now addresses you. But whatever may have been the motive of the Senator, I can assure him that I will not follow his example. I never had any inclination to gladiatorial exhibitions in the halls of legislation, and if I now had, I certainly would not indulge them on so solemn a question; a question which, in the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, as expressed in debate, involves the Union of these States; and in mine, the Liberty and the Constitution of the country. Before, however, I conclude the prefatory observations, I must allude to the remark which the Senator made at the termination of the argument of my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter.) I understood the Senator to say that, if I chose to put at issue his character for consistency, he stood prepared to vindicate his course. I assure the Senator that I have no idea of calling in question his consistency, or that of any other member of this body. It is a subject in which I feel no concern; but if I am to understand the remark of the Senator as intended indirectly as a challenge, to put in issue the consistency of my course as compared to his own, I have to say that, although I do not accept of his challenge, if he should think proper to make a trial of character, on that or any other point connected with our public conduct, and will select a suitable occasion, I stand prepared to vindicate my course, as compared with his, or that of any other member of this body, for consistency of conduct, purity of motive, and devoted attachment to the country and its institutions.

Having made these remarks which have been forced upon me, I shall now proceed directly to the subject before the Senate, and in order that it may, with all its bearings, be fully understood, I must go back to the period at which I introduced the resolutions. They were introduced in connexion with the bill which has passed this House, and is now pending before the other. That bill was couched in general terms, without naming South Carolina or any other State, though it was understood, and avowed by the Committee, as intended to act directly on her.

Believing that the Government had no right to use force in the controversy, and that the attempt to introduce it rested upon principles utterly subversive of the Constitution and the sovereignty of the States, I drew up the resolutions, and introduced them expressly with the view to test those principles, with a desire that they should be discussed and voted on before the bill came up for consideration. The majority ordered otherwise.—The resolutions were laid on the table, and the bill taken up for discussion. Under this arrangement, which it was understood originated with the Committee that reported the bill, I, of course, concluded that its members would proceed in the discussion, and explain the principles, and the necessity for the bill, before the other Senators would enter into the discussion, and particularly those from S. Carolina; understanding, however, that by the arrangement of the Committee, it was allotted to the Senator from Tennessee to close the discussion on the bill, I waited to the last moment in expectation of hearing from the Senator from Massachusetts. He is a member of the committee. But not hearing from him, I rose to speak to the bill, and as soon as I had concluded, the Senator from Massachusetts arose, I will not say to reply to me, and certainly not to discuss the bill, but the resolutions which had been laid on the table, as I have stated. I do not state these facts in the way of complaint, but in order to explain my own course. The Senator having directed his argument against my resolutions, I felt myself compelled to seize the first opportunity to call them up from the table, and to assign a day for their discussion, in the hope not only that the Senate would hear me in their vindication; but would also afford me an opportunity of taking the sense of this body on the great principles on which they are based.

The Senator from Massachusetts, in his argument against the resolutions, directed his attack almost exclusively against the first, on the ground I suppose, that it was the basis of the other two, and that if the first could be demolished, the others would follow of course. In this he was right. As plain and as simple as the facts contained in the first are, they cannot be admitted to be true, without admitting the doctrines for which I, and the State I represent, contend. He (Mr. W.) commenced his attack with a verbal criticism on the resolution, in the course of which he objected strongly to two words, "constitutional" and "accede." To the former, on the ground that the word, as used, (constitutional compact,) was obscure—that it conveyed no definite meaning; and that the constitution was a noun substantive, and not an adjective. I regret that I have exposed myself to the criticism of the Senator. I certainly did not intend to use any expression of a doubtful sense; and if I have done so, the Senator must attribute it to the poverty of my language, and not to design. I trust, however, that the Senator will excuse me, when he comes to hear my apology. In matters of criticism, authority is of the highest importance, and I have an authority of so high a character, in this case, for using the expression which he considers so obscure and so unconstitutional, as will justify me even in his eyes. It is no less than the authority of the Senator himself—given on a solemn occasion (the discussion on Mr. Foot's resolution, and doubtless with great deliberation; after having duly weighed the force of the expression.—[Here Mr. C. read from Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, in the Senate of the U. States delivered January 26, 1830, as follows:]

"The domestic slavery of the South I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own governments. It is their affair, not mine. Nor do I complain of the peculiar effect which the magnitude of that population has had in the distribution of power under the Federal Government. We know sir, that the representation of the States in the other House is not equal. We know that great advantage, in that respect, is enjoyed by the slave holding States; and we know, too, that the intended equivalent for that advantage, that is to say, the imposition of direct taxes in the same ratio, has become merely nominal; the habit of the Government being almost invariably to collect its revenue from other sources and in other modes. Nevertheless, I do not complain; nor would I countenance any movement to alter this arrangement of representation. It is the original bargain—the compact—let it stand—let the advantage of it be fully enjoyed. The Union itself is too full of benefits to be hazarded in propositions for changing its original basis. I go for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is. But I am resolved not to submit, in silence, to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the North, wholly unfounded and unjust—accusations which impute to us a disposition to evade the CONSTITUTIONAL COMPACT, and to extend the power of the Government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the States."

It will be seen by this extract, that the Senator not only uses the phrase "constitutional compact," which he now so much condemns, but, what is still more important, he calls the constitution itself a compact—a bargain; which contains important admissions, having a direct and powerful bearing on the main issue involved in the discussion, as will appear in the course of his remarks. But, as strong as his objection is to the word "constitutional," it is still stronger to the word "accede," which he thinks has been introduced into the resolution with some deep design, as, I suppose, to entrap the Senate into an admission of the doctrine of State rights. Here again, I must shelter myself under authority. But I suspect that the Senator, by a sort of instinct, (for our instincts often strangely run before our knowledge,) had a prescience which would account for his aversion for the word, that this authority was no less than Thomas Jefferson himself, the great apostle of the doctrine of State rights. The word was borrowed from him. It was taken from the Kentucky resolution, as well as the substance of the resolution itself. But I trust that I may neutralize whatever aversion the authorship of this word may have excited in the mind of the Senator, by the introduction of another authority—that of Washington himself—who, in his speech to Congress, speaking of the admission of North Carolina into the Union, uses this very term, which was repeated by the Senate in their reply. Yet, in order to narrow the ground between the Senator and myself as much as possible, I will accommodate myself to this strange antipathy against the two unfortunate words, by striking them out of the resolution, and substituting in their place those very words, which the Senator himself has designated as constitutional phrases. In the place of that abhorred adjective, "constitutional," I will insert the very noun substantive, "constitution;" and in the place of the word "accede," I will insert the word "ratify," which he designates as the proper term to be used.

Let us now see how the resolution stands, and how it will read after these amendments. Here, Mr. C. said the resolution as introduced reads—

Resolved, That the people of the several States composing these U. States, are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each state acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; and that the Union, of which the said compact is the bond, is an Union *between the States* ratifying the same.

As proposed to be amended—

Resolved, That the people of the several States composing these U. States, are united as parties of a compact, under the title of the Constitution of the U. States, which the people of each State ratified as a separate and sovereign community; each binding itself by its own particular ratification, and that the Union, of which said compact is the bond, is an Union *between* the states ratifying the same.

Where, sir, I ask, is that plain case of revolution? Where that hiatus, as wide as the globe, between the premises and conclusion, which the Senator proclaimed would be apparent, if the resolution was reduced into constitutional language? For my part, with my poor powers of conception, I cannot perceive the slightest difference between the resolution at first introduced, and as it is proposed to be amended in conformity to the views of the Senator. And, instead of that hiatus between the premises and conclusion, which seems to startle the imagination of the Senator, I can perceive nothing but a continuous and solid surface, sufficient to sustain the magnificent superstructure of State rights. Indeed it seems to me that the Senator's vision is distorted by the medium through which he views every thing connected with the subject; and that the same distortion which has presented to his imagination this hiatus, as wide as the globe, where not even fissure exists, also presented that beautiful and classical image of a strong man struggling in a bog, without the power of extricating himself, and incapable of being aided by any friendly hand, while, instead of struggling in a bog, he stands on the everlasting rock of truth.

Having now noticed the criticism of the Senator, I shall proceed to meet and repel the main assault on the resolution. He directed his attack against the strong point, the very horn of the citadel of State rights. The Senator clearly perceived that if the constitution be a compact it was impossible to deny the assertions contained in the resolutions, or to resist the consequences which I had drawn from them, and accordingly directed his whole fire against that point; but, after so vast an expenditure of ammunition, not the slightest impression, so far as I can perceive, has been made. At least the work is not reduced to that heap of ruins to which the fire of the French artillery reduced the citadel of Antwerp. I will not, however, pretend to de-

oide whether this is owing to the difference in the skill and force of the assault, or in the difference of the strength of the works. But, to drop the simile, after a careful examination of the notes which I took of what the Senator said, I am now at a loss to know whether, in the opinion of the Senator, our constitution is a compact or not, though the almost entire argument of the Senator was directed to that point. At one time he would seem to deny directly and positively that it was a compact, while at another he would appear in language not less strong to admit that it was.

I have collated all that the Senator has said upon this point; and that what I have stated may not appear exaggerated, I will read his remarks in juxtaposition He said that

"The constitution means a government, not a compact. Not a constitutional compact, but a government. If compact, it rests on plighted faith, and the mode of redress would be to declare the whole void. States may secede, if a league or compact."

[I thank the Senator for these admissions, which I intend to use hereafter.] Here Mr. C. proceeded to read from his notes.

"The States agreed that each should participate in the sovereignty of the other."

[Certainly, a very correct conception of the constitution, but when did they make that agreement but by the constitution, and how could they agree but by compact?]

"The system, not a compact between States, in their sovereign capacity, but a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating individual relations between itself and the citizens."

[This the Senator lays down as a leading fundamental principle to sustain his doctrine, and I must say, by a strange confusion and uncertainty of language; not certainly to be explained by any want of command of the most appropriate words on his part.]

"It does not call itself a compact, but a constitution. The constitution rests on compact, but it is no longer a compact."

I would ask to what compact does the Senator refer, as that on which the constitution rests? Before the adoption of the present constitution, the States had formed but one compact, and that was the old confederation; and certainly the gentleman does not intend to assert that the present constitution rests upon that. What, then, is his meaning? What can it be, but that the constitution itself is a compact; and how will his language read when fairly interpreted, but that the constitution was a compact, but is no longer a compact. It had by some means or other, changed its nature or become defunct.

He next states that,

"A man is almost untrue to his country who calls the constitution a compact."

I fear the Senator, in calling it a compact, a bargain, has called down this heavy denunciation on his head. He finally states that

"It is founded on compact, but not a compact results from it."

To what are we to attribute the strange confusion of words? The Senator has a mind of high order, and perfectly trained to the most exact use of language. No man knows better the precise import of the words he uses. The difficulty is not in him but in his subject. He who undertakes to prove that this constitution is not a compact, undertakes a task, which, be his strength ever so great, he must be oppressed by its weight. Taking the whole of the argument of the Senator together, I would say that it is his impression that the constitution is not a compact, and will now proceed to consider the reason which he has assigned for this opinion.

He thinks there is an incompatibility between constitution and compact. To prove this, he adduces the words "ordain and establish," contained in the preamble of the constitution. I confess I am not capable of perceiving in what manner these words are incompatible with the idea that the Constitution is a compact. The Senator will admit that a single State may ordain a compact, and where is the difficulty; where the incompatibility of two States concurring in ordaining and establishing a constitution? As between the States themselves, the instrument would be a compact; but in reference to the Government, and those on whom it operates, it would be ordained and established—ordained and established by *the joint authority of two*, instead of the single authority of one.

The next argument which the Senator advances to show that the language of the Constitution is irreconcilable with the idea of its being a compact, is taken from that portion of the instrument which imposes prohibitions on the authority of the States. He said that the language used in imposing the prohibitions, is the language of a superior to an inferior; and that therefore it was not the language of a compact, which implies the equality of the parties. As a proof, the Senator cited the several provisions of the Constitution which provides that no State shall enter into treaties of alliance and confederation, lay imposts, &c. without the assent of Congress. If he had turned to the articles of the old Confederation, which he acknowledges to have been a compact, he will find that those very prohibitory articles of the Constitution are borrowed from that instrument. That the language which he now considers as implying superiority, was taken verbatim from it. If he had extended his researches still farther, he would find that it is the habitual language used in treaties, whenever a stipulation is made against the performance of any act. Among many instances which I could cite if it were necessary, I refer the Senator to the celebrated treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay with Great Britain in 1793, and in which the very language used in the Constitution is employed.

To prove that the Constitution is not a compact, the Senator next observes, that it stipulates nothing, and asks, with an air of triumph, where are the stipulations between the States? I must express my surprise at this interrogatory, coming from so intelligent a source. Has the Senator never seen the ratification of the Constitution by the several States? Did he not cite them on this very occasion? Do they contain no evidence of this stipulation on the part of the States? Nor is the assertion less strange, that the Constitution contains no stipulation. So far from regarding it in the light in which the Senator regards it, I consider the whole instrument but a mass of stipulation—what is that but a stipulation to which the Senator refers when he states, in the course of his argument, that each State had agreed to participate in the sovereignty of the others?

But, the principal argument on which the Senator relied, to show that the Constitution is not a compact, rests on the provision in that instrument which declares that "this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties made under their authority, are the supreme laws of the land." He asked, with marked emphasis, can a compact be the supreme law of the land? I ask, in return, whether treaties are not compacts, and whether treaties as well as the Constitution are not declared to be the supreme law of the land? His argument, in fact, as conclusively proves that treaties are not compacts as it does that this constitution is not a compact. I might rest this point on this decisive answer; but as I desire to leave not a shadow of doubt on this important point, I shall follow the gentleman in the course of his reasoning.

He defines a constitution to be a fundamental law, which organizes the Government, and points out the mode of its action. I will not object to the definition, though, in my opinion, a more appropriate one, or at least one better adapted to American ideas could be given. My objection is not to the definition, but to the attempt to prove that the fundamental laws of a State cannot be a compact, as the Senator seems to suppose. I hold the very reverse to be the case; and that, according to the most approved writers on the subject of Government, these very fundamental laws, which are now stated, not only not to be compacts, but inconsistent with the very idea of compacts, are held invariably to be compacts; and in that character as distinguished from the ordinary laws of the country. I will cite a single authority, which is full and explicit on this point, from a writer of the highest repute.

Burlamaqui says, vol. II. part 1, chap. 1, sec. 35, 36, 37, 38: "It entirely depends upon a free People to invest the sovereigns whom they place over their heads with an authority either absolute or limited by certain laws. These regulations, by which the supreme authority is kept within bounds, are called *the fundamental laws of the State.*"

"The fundamental laws of a State taken in their full extent, are not only the decrees by which the entire body of the Nation determine the form of Government, and the manner of succeeding to the crown, but are likewise covenants betwixt the People and the person on whom they confer the sovereignty, which regulate the manner of governing, and by which the supreme authority is limited."

"These regulations are called fundamental laws, because they are the basis, as it were, and foundation of the State on which the structure of the Government is raised, and because the people look upon these regulations as their principal strength and support."

"The name of laws, however, has been given to these regulations in an improper and figurative sense; for, properly speaking, they are *real covenants.* But as those covenants are obligatory between the contracting parties, they have the force of laws themselves."

The same—2d vol. part 2, ch. 1, sec. 19 and 22, in part. "The whole body of the nation, in whom the supreme power originally resides, may regulate the Government by a fundamental law, in such manner as to commit the exercise of the different parts of the supreme power to different persons or bodies, who may act independently of each other in regard to the rights committed to them; but still subordinate to the laws from which those rights are derived."

"And these fundamental laws are real covenants, or what the civilians call *pacta conventa*, between the different orders of the Republic, by which they stipulate that each shall have a particular part of the sovereignty, and that this shall establish the form of Government. It is evident that by these means each of the contracting parties acquires a right, not only of exercising the power granted to it, but also of preserving that original right."

A reference to the constitution of Great Britain, with which we are better acquainted than with that of any other European Government, will show that it is a compact. Magna Charta may certainly be reckoned among the fundamental laws of that kingdom. Now, although it did not assume originally the form of a compact, yet before the breaking up of the meeting of the Barons, which imposed it on King John, it was reduced into the form of a covenant, and duly signed by Robert Fitzwalter and others, on the one part, and the King on the other.

But we have a more decisive proof that the constitution of England is a compact, in the resolution of the Lords and Commons in 1688, which declared, that King James the Second having endeavored to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original *contract* between the king and people; and having, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, violated the fundamental law, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, hath abdicated the Government, and that the throne is thereby become vacant."

But why should I refer to writers upon the subject of Government, or inquire into the constitutions of foreign States, when there are such decisive proofs that our Constitution is a compact. On this point the Senator is estopped. I borrow from the gentleman, and thank him for the word. His adopted State, which he so ably represents on this floor, and his native State, the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, both declared in their ratification of the constitution, that it was a compact. The ratification of Massachusetts is in the following words:

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1778.

"The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of said Commonwealth, passed the 25th day of October last past, and acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and of Massachusetts, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution for the U. States of America."

The ratification of New Hampshire is taken from that of Massachusetts, and almost in the same words. But proof, if possible, still more decisive, may be found in the celebrated resolutions of Virginia, on the alien and sedition law, in 1798; and the responses of Massachusetts and the other States. Those resolutions expressly assert that the Constitution is a compact between the States, in the following language: [Here Mr. C. read from the resolutions of Virginia as follows:]

"That this assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it *views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.*

"That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret that a spirit has in sundry instances been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter, which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases, (which having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessity explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to *consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or, at best, a mixed monarchy.*"

They were sent to the several States. We have the reply of Delaware, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, not one of which contradicts this important assertion on the part of Virginia; and by their silence they all acquiesce in its truth. The case is still stronger against Massachusetts, which expressly recognizes the fact that the Constitution is a compact.

In her answer, she says—[Here Mr. C. read from the answer of Massachusetts as follows] "But they deem it their duty solemnly to declare, that while they hold sacred the principle, that consent of the people is the only pure source of just and legitimate power, they cannot admit the right of the State Legislature to denounce the administration of that government to which the people themselves, by a *solemn compact*, have exclusively committed their national concerns. That, although a liberal and enlightened vigilance among the people is always to be cherished, yet an unreasonable jealousy of the men of their choice, and a recurrence to measures of extremity upon groundless or trivial pretexts, have a strong tendency to destroy all rational liberty at home, and to deprive the U. States of the most essential advantages in their relations abroad. That this Legislature are persuaded that the decision of all cases in law or equity, arising under the Constitution of the United States, and the construction of all laws made in pursuance thereof, are exclusively vested by the people in the judicial courts of the U. States."

"That the people, in that *solemn compact* which is declared to be *the supreme law of the land*, have not constituted the State Legislatures the judges of the acts or measures of the Federal Government, but have confided to them the power of proposing such amendments in the Constitution as shall appear to them necessary to the interests, or conformable to the wishes, of the people whom they represent."

Now, I ask the Senator himself—I put it to his candor to say, if South Carolina be estopped on the subject of the protective system, because Mr. B. and Mr. Smith proposed a moderate duty on hemp or some other article, I know not what, nor do I care, with a view of encouraging its production, of which motion, I venture to say, not one individual in a hundred in the State ever heard, whether he and Massachusetts, after this clear, full, and solemn recognition, that the Constitution is a compact, both on his part and that of his State, be not forever estopped on this important point?

There remains one more of the Senator's arguments to prove that the Constitution is not a compact, to be considered. He says it is not a compact, because it is a Government; which he defines to be an organized body possessed of the will and power to execute its purposes, by its own proper authority; and which he says bears not the slightest resemblance to a compact. But I would ask the Senator, whoever considered a Government, when spoken of as the agent to execute the powers of the Constitution, as distinct from the Constitution itself, as a compact?

In that light it would be a perfect absurdity. It is true that in general and loose language, it is often said that the Government is a compact, meaning the Constitution which created it and vested it with authority to execute the powers contained in the instrument; but when the distinction is drawn between the Constitution and the Government, as the Senator has done, it would be as ridiculous to call the Government a compact, as to call an individual, appointed to execute provisions of the contract, a contract; and not less so to suppose that there could be the slightest resemblance between them. In connection with this point, the Senator, to prove that the Constitution is not a compact, asserts that it is wholly independent of the State, and pointedly declares that the States have not a right to touch a hair of its head; and this, with that provision in the constitution, that three-fourths of the States have a right to alter, change, or amend, or even to abolish it, staring him in the face.

I have examined all the arguments of the Senator, intended to prove that the Constitution is not a compact; and I trust that I have shown, by the clearest demonstration, that his arguments are perfectly inconclusive, and that his assertion is against the clearest and most solemn evidence—evidence of record; and of such a character that they ought to close his lips forever.

I turn now to consider the other, and apparently contradictory aspect in which the Senator presented this part of the subject; I mean that one in which he states that the Government is founded in compact, but is no longer a compact. I have already remarked that no other interpretation could be given to this assertion, except that the constitution was once a compact, but is no longer so.—There is a vagueness and indistinctness in this part of the Senator's argument, which left me altogether uncertain as to its real meaning. If he meant, as I presume he did, that the compact is an executed, and not an executory one—that its object was to create a Government, and to invest it with a proper authority; and that having executed this office, it had performed its functions, and with it had ceased to exist, then we have the extraordinary avowal that the Constitution is a dead letter—that it has ceased to have any binding effect, or any practical influence or operation.

It had, indeed, often been charged that the Constitution had become a dead letter; that it was continually violated and had lost all its control over the Government; but, no one had ever before been bold enough to advance a theory on the avowed basis, that it was an executed, and therefore an extinct instrument. I will not seriously attempt to refute an argument which to me appears so extravagant. I had thought that the Constitution was to endure forever. And that so far from its being an executed contract, it contained great trust powers for the benefit of those who created it, and all future generations, which never could be finally executed during the existence of the world, if our Government should so long endure.

I will now return to the first resolution, to see how the issue stands between the Senator from Massachusetts and myself. It contains three propositions. First, that the Constitution is a compact. Second, that it was formed by the States, constituting distinct communities; and lastly, that it is a subsisting and binding compact between the States. How do these three propositions now stand? The first, I trust, has been satisfactorily established; the second, the Senator has admitted, faintly indeed, but still he has admitted it to be true. This admission is something. It is so much gained by discussion. Three years ago even this was a contested point. But I cannot say that I thank him for the admission—we owe it to the force of truth.—The fact that these States were declared to be free and independent States at the time of their independence; that they were acknowledged to be so by Great Britain in the treaty which terminated the war of the Revolution, and secured their independence; that they were recognized in the same character in the old articles of the Confederation; and finally, that the present Constitution was formed by a Convention of the several States, afterwards submitted to them for their ratification, and was ratified by them separately, each for itself, and each, by its own act, binding its citizens, formed a body of facts too clear to be denied, and too strong to be resisted.

It now remains to consider the third and last proposition contained in the resolution; that it is a binding and a subsisting compact between the States. The Senator was not explicit on this point. I understood him however as asserting that though formed by the States, the constitution was not binding between the States as distinct communities, but between the American people in the aggregate; who in consequence of the adoption of the Constitution, according to the opinion of the Senator became one people, at least to the extent of the delegated powers. This would indeed be a great change. All acknowledge that previous to the adoption of the Constitution, the States constituted distinct and independent communities, in full possession of their sovereignty; and, surely if the adoption of the constitution was intended to effect the great and important change in their condition which the theory of the Senator supposes, some evidence of it ought to be found in the instrument itself. It professes to be a careful and full enumeration of all the powers which the States delegated, and of every modification of their political condition. The Senator said that he looked to the constitution in order to ascertain its real character; and surely he ought to look to the same instrument in order to ascertain what changes were in fact made in the political condition of the States and the country. But with the exception of "we the people of the United States," in the preamble, he has not pointed out a single indication in the Constitution of the great change which he conceives has been effected in this respect.

Now, sir, I intend to prove that the only argument on which the gentleman relies on this point must utterly fail him. I do not intend to go into a critical examination of the expression of the preamble to which I have referred. I do not deem it necessary; but were it, it might be easily shown that it is at least as applicable to my view of the Constitution as to that of the Senator; and that the whole of his argument on this point rests on the ambiguity of the term thirteen United States; which may mean certain territorial limits, comprehending within them the whole of the States and Territories of the Union. In this sense the people of the United States may mean all the people living within these limits, without reference to the States or Territories in which they may reside, or of which they may be citizens, and it is in this sense only that the expression gives the least countenance to the argument of the Senator.

But it may also mean the States united, which inversion alone, without further explanation, removes the ambiguity to which I have referred. The expression in this sense obviously means no more than to speak of the people of the several States in their united and confederated capacity; and, if it were requisite, it might be shown that it is only in this sense that the expression is used in the Constitution. But it is not necessary. A single argument will forever settle this point. Whatever may be the true meaning of this expression, it is not applicable to the condition of the States as they exist under the Constitution; but as it was under the old confederation before its adoption. The Constitution had not yet been adopted; and the States, in ordaining it, could only speak of themselves in the condition in which they then existed, and not in that in which they would exist under the Constitution. So that, if the argument of the Senator proves any thing, it proves, not as he supposes, that the Constitution forms the American people in an aggregate mass of individuals, but that such was their political condition, before its adoption, under the old confederation, directly contrary to his argument in the previous part of this discussion.

But I intend not to leave this important point, the last refuge of those who advocate consolidation, even on this conclusive argument. I have shown that the Constitution affords not the least evidence of the mighty change of the political condition of the States and the country, which the Senator supposed it operated, and I intend now, by the most decisive proof, drawn from the Constitutional instrument itself, to show that no such change was intended; and that the people of the States are united, under it, as States, and not as individuals.—On this point, there is a very important part of the Constitution entirely and strangely overlooked by the Senator in this debate, as it is expressed in the first resolution, which furnishes the conclusive evidence, not only that the Constitution is a compact, but a subsisting compact binding between the States. I allude to the seventh article, which provides that "the ratification of the convention of the States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." Yes, between the States, a little word means a volume—compacts not laws bind between the States; and it here binds not between individuals, but between the States. The States ratify, implying as strong as language can make it, that the Constitution is what I have asserted it to be, a compact, ratified by the States, and a subsisting compact binding the States ratifying it.

But, Sir, I will not leave this point, all important in establishing the true theory of our Government, on this argument alone, as demonstrative and conclusive as I hold it to be. Another, not much less powerful, but of a different character, may be drawn from the tenth amended article, which provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The article of ratification which I have just cited, informs us that the Constitution which delegates powers, was ratified by the States, and is binding between them. This informs us to whom the powers are delegated—a most important fact in determining the point immediately at issue between the Senator and myself. According to his views the constitution created a union between individuals, if the solecism may be allowed, and that it formed, at least to the extent of the powers delegated, one people, and not a Federal Union of the States, as I contend. Or to express the same idea differently, that the delegation of powers was to the American people in the aggregate, (for it is only by such delegation that they could be made into one people) and not to the U. States; directly contrary to the article just cited, which declares that the powers are delegated to the United States. And here it is worthy of notice that the Senator cannot shelter himself under the ambiguous phrase "to the people of the United States," under which he would certainly have taken refuge, had the constitution so expressed it; but fortunately for the cause of truth and for the great principles of constitutional liberty for which I am contending, "people" is omitted, thus making the delegation of power clear and unequivocal to the United States, as distinct political communities, and conclusively proving that all powers delegated are reciprocally delegated by the States to each other, as distinct political communities.

So much for the delegated powers. Now as all admit, and as it is expressly provided for in the Constitution, the reserved powers are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; none will pretend that, as far as they are concerned, we are one people, though the argument to prove it, however absurd, would be far more plausible than that which goes to show that we are one people to the extent of the delegated powers. This reservation "to the people," might, in the hands of subtle and trained logicians be a peg to hang a doubt upon; and had the expression "to the people" been connected, as fortunately it is not, with the delegated instead of the reserved powers, we should not have heard of this in the present discussion.

To be concluded in our next.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—There is a fleet of packets and other foreign ships announced as below. The Mary Howland, from Liverpool, of 8th ult. is the latest as yet.

COTTON MARKET AT LIVERPOOL, 4th March.—There were extensive demands in the Cotton market to-day; transactions estimated at 6000 bales. Bahias at 7 5-8. Maranhams at 8 5-8 to 9 1-4d., and of American 2,500 at 5 3-4 to 8 1-2d.

On the 7th sales were large, but without any advance in American sorts, though the feeling was better. Brazils were 1-4d higher. Naval stores drooping.

The London dates are of the 7th. On the 5th of March the Enforcing Bill, from the Lords, was read a first time in the House of Commons, by a vote of 466 to 89. It was to be read a second time on the 8th.

The King of Holland, acccording to Brussels accounts of 5th, had refused to comply with the summary demand of France and England, and declared himself ready to meet all the consequences of such refusal. We see not how, under the circumstances, the march of a French army and the sailing of a British fleet against Holland is to be avoided—for these were the alternatives stated by Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, in case of the non compliance of the King of Holland by the 15th March.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Splendid arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th of March.

The proceedings of Parliament, and particularly those in reference to the affairs of Ireland, form the leading topic of interest in the papers. The Irish suppression bill was taken up in the House of Commons on the 27th February, and discussed on that and the two following days. The pressure of spectators in the Lobbies of the House of Commons had never been so great since the discussion of the corn bill. The order to clear the lobbies—a division being expected, could not be carried into effect by the officers of the House.

In the House of Lords on the 28th of February, the trials [Ireland] bill—the measure that gives the power to change the venue—was read a third time and passed.

The latest Continental advices are thus alluded to in the Standard of the 2d ult.

LONDON, March 2.—We have received by special express, the Paris Journals and our private letters of yesterday. From these we have some facts of great interest and importance; the first in interest, probably, is, that Viscount Chateaubriand, the Editors of the Quotidienne, Gazette de France, Courier de l'Europe, and some other royalists, who had been made the objects of a State prosecution, for writing in behalf of the Duchess of Berri, had been acquitted.

An express has arrived this morning from Holland, bringing the prices of Dutch stock about ⅜ per cent. higher. The new Dutch Ambassador was expected to embark today, for England; and letters from persons of great respectability state that Dutch affairs are at length likely to be amicably adjusted.

Prospects of Peace in Europe.—The Austrian and French troops respectively, are about to be withdrawn from the Roman States. The Austrian army, particularly as respects the Bohemian regiments, is on the point of being considerably reduced. The garrison of Mayence is to be forthwith placed on the peace establishment.

The *Courier du Midi* gives the following account of a serious disturbance that took place on the 15th inst. at Montpellier:—"It is an ancient custom of the place to institute during the Carnival, a burlesque Court, called *La Cour Coculaire*, for trying such husbands as are supposed to be submissive to the authority of their wives; but as this tribunal has uniformly produced contests, ending in riot, the Mayor issued an interdiction against its being this year held. Custom however prevailed over the statute law of the Mayor, and the Court assembled. Two inhabitants, one of them son of a Municipal Councillor, and the other in the ranks of the National Guard, both known to entertain liberal opinions, were summoned to submit to its behests, and were sentenced to pay a fine of 100 fr. They at first gave way to the humor of the day, and consented to pay the fine if reduced to 5 fr. In the meantime other witnesses pouring in, and urging the accusation, they were condemned to undergo the penalty of riding through the town upon an ass, with their faces turned to the tail. An attempt was made to carry this sentence into execution at noon to carry this sentence into it was met by resistance; a mingled in the dispute—debates, swords were drawn on both sides, were mutually given and received them of a serious nature. The Mayor, or, invested with his scarf and of office, hastened to the scene, but his authority was despised, treated, and his scarf torn; and continued till one of the contenders was obliged to yield, and seek safety.

A judicial inquiry is instituted into graceful scene, which is attributed trigues of the Carlists."

It seems that the victorious Turks refused at last to agree even to a truce with the Porte, and that he was marching on Constantinople. Russia had been appealed to by the Grand Seignor for aid, but after all, the spark of war which is extinguished in the west of Europe, has been kindled in the East.

A late paper—the Gazette of the 2d March, this moment received—states that Ibrahim had again halted by the advice of his father.

The affairs of Don Pedro are now much more promising, disease and desertion having much impaired the efficiency of the Miguelite army.

Charleston.—We understand from intelligent Gentlemen lately from Europe, that the prospect of a restoration of peace has improved the face of affairs, and that Merchants are bringing in goods. The Rail Road has again taken its course—place. The Rail-Road has been completed for seventy miles, and in a few months the whole extent to Hamburg will be finished. Cotton is now at 10½ cents, and is expected to rise—to come, and every description of business is taking a new start. This day—after so many of clouds and fogs—pleasant. We congratulate her—dawning, and we wish her a speedy—ry from the effects of Nullification—cannot for a moment believe, that—who have already smarted so severely—still give an ear to the counsels—say *the battle is just begun.* We learn from the source above mentioned—Charleston will not march backwards—Nullification.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We make the following extract from a letter of a recent date, written in Italy.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Bishop England is in high health, though some weeks ago he got into difficulty, in consequence of something he uttered in a sermon delivered by him on the occasion of the Americans then in Rome, the occasion of ceremonies being performed by Carroll of Carrollton. A few of the sentences rather too American for the ears of those among his audience, by whom a deputation of them was reported to the Holy Office, as it is called, and an investigation took place, however, terminated in the Bishop's favor.

The recent discovery of one of the causes for the sudden accumulation of the mail, and the necessity of having a portion of it at Hagerstown has been explained. We have seen a letter from the Postmaster at Maysville, Kentucky, which states that on the 21st inst. there arrived at that place from the City, 35 volumes of books. These packages once enveloped them was rubbed off, excepting some fragments on which remained traced the franks of those sending them—some of the addresses, being to gentlemen in the far west. The following catalogue of these *public documents* is the amount of postage in the *mails:*

Eight vols. in four, Rollin's History, duodecimo.

Fifteen volumes Cooper's works, 12mo.

Eight vols. Pelham, Novels, &c.

One vol. Arabian Nights,

One vol. McKenzie's 5000 Toasts, octavo.

One vol. Burn's Poems, half bound,

One vol. Dorsey's law of Elections, octavo.

Is this not an abuse of the franking privilege? we are sure it is a *tax on* the patience, whose newspapers are detained on the route to enable libraries to be conveyed in the mail at the injustice to the contractors; and much undeserved reproach upon the Department. It might as the Postmaster is to blame for—go in the mail what the law requires—should be so transmitted; but these packages are so ingeniously that it cannot be discovered that—different from what gentlemen intend—to be by transmitting them in the public documents.—*Globe.*

Collapse of the lungs.—Some children, when they cry, are apt to—lapse of the lungs, or in the latter parents, "hold their breath." sions great alarm to parents, as evil, for it is sometimes with the breath can be recovered. There is an easy and certain remedy nostrils of the child with the finger, then put your mouth to the and blow smartly; the lungs will and the *music* will recommence ment.

Young Ladies for Sale.—In Calcutta newspapers, the following tisement appeared:—

"Be it known that *six fair young ladies*, with two sweet engaging children, *lately imported from Europe*, the roses of health blooming on and joy sparkling in their eyes, amiable manners, and highly accomplished are to be *raffled* for next door to the Gallery.—Scheme twelve tickets rupees each.

E AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.
ALTIMORE AMERICAN APRIL 8.

rtation and travelling on the
d already amounts to a very
c. The account of current
e last ten days, viz. from the
o the 5th April, inclusive,
wing satisfactory results:

	$681 21
	676 47
	693 85
	712 86
	847 72
	764 57
	812 68
	884 60
	527 26
	744 74
	$7547 91

uppose that the business of
et reached one half of the a-
tain, even when it will have
o Harper's Ferry, where it
nnected with the improve-
prospect through Virginia.
enues of the Road, when it
put effectively into opera-
e valleys of the Shenandoah
ague will probably not fall
to $2500 per day, whilst
, when steam shall be em-
ely, and when the experi-
pany will have enabled them
perfect organization, will
reased beyond the present

m engines from England,
d *Pioneer*, have been placed
rg (Va.) Rail Road. The
ys:

"As an ev nce of the power and speed
these R it is only necessary to state
e fact, Monday morning last, a
arty of left town at half past
ne coaches drawn by the
the purpose of attending
rt, remained at the Court
o hours and a half, and re-
by six o'clock in the even-
distance being 82 miles.
ssary delays at the several
n into consideration, this trip
justify the assertion that they
these things better in France."

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Murder.—Passengers from
. J. in the Steam boat yes-
brought the thrilling intelli-
st singular, unlooked for,
urder had been perpetrated
by a young man named Joel
the person of Mrs. Mary
stimable young widow lady,
te Dr. Hamilton. It ap-
h had been for some time
ouse of Mahlon Longstreth,
at the corner of the Main
road leading to Trenton,
also resided; in the course
Clough had formed an ardent
Mrs. H. and had repeatedly
her. She, in the mean time,
favored a rival suitor, a high-
citizen of Bordentown, and
red that ere long they would
his was too much for the un-
gh. And about twelve days
rdentown and went to New
d on Thursday, and on Satur-
sickness, retired to his room,
ailed upon the lady to enter
under the expectation of ad-
lief; when he suddenly sprang
by the arm, drew a dagger,
her with instant death if she
refused to marry him. She did refuse, and
he instantly stabbed her; and before her
screams brought assistance, he had inflicted
eleven wounds upon her, each one of which
would have probably killed her! A gen-
tleman hearing her cries rushed up stairs,
just as she broke from the demon's
grasp, and descending them, the blood
rushing from her mouth and wounds. She
fell into his arms, and was thus carried in-
to the parlor below. She lived about a mi-
nute, during which, she told her mother who
had wounded her, and why it was done,
and died.

On examination it was found that the
weapon had entered her heart three times;
seven times her side, breaking a rib, and
once in the left arm, which was also broken!

MILTON, April 3.

Transportation of Produce.—The trans-
portation of produce from Milton, via the
river to Wilkins' Ferry and thence to the
Rail Road on that to Petersburg, has
already commenced. Our enterprising fel-
low citizen, John H. Crockett, has sev-
eral boats employed in carrying produce to
Wilkins' Ferry, from thence it is taken in
wagons to the Rail Road, and on that to Pe-
tersburg, and this too at one-fourth or more,
less than the cost of sending it in wagons,
and in a much shorter time. We saw a
young friend of ours the other day, who is
the son of one of our substantial country
farmers, who informed us that he had brought
to town several hogshead of Tobacco, and
intended to bring more to be transported by
Mr. to Petersburg. We hope the
Farmers generally will follow this example
of who, we assure them, dont of-
ten in these matters.

A personal conflict took place at
Little Arkansas, on the evening of
the 3d Wm. Russell, under the in-
fluence of intoxication, provoked a quar-
rel with Jesse Hinderliter, and, in the
course of the conflict which ensued, was
killed. Hinderliter was examined before
two magistrates and discharged, they "be-
ing fully satisfied that it was a clear case of
justifiable homicide."—*Nashville Banner.*

Mr. Carver, one of the oldest and
most experienced farriers of this city, who
has written many newspaper articles and
spoken against cruelty to horses, says
a horse is worth so much by twenty-five
per cent. with his tail cut off."—*U. S. Gaz.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1833.

Goods.—There is no similar period within our recollection, in which so large a quantity of Goods has been received in this place, and in so short a time from New York, as within the last two weeks. Our last paper announced the arrival of the John Walker, with the greatest freight ever received here by one boat. Since that time she has made another trip, with a freight almost equal.—And the Henrietta arrived yesterday with a freight as large, or larger, than the first named trip of the John Walker. Merchants in the interior, for whom these Goods are principally destined, will have reason to be pleased with the promptitude with which they are delivered here.

High Waters.—This season has been remarkable for such heavy and repeated rains as have kept the water courses exceedingly high. Twice this year has the Cape Fear been higher than at any previous time since 1817. We understand that during the freshet of last week, two mills passed down stream. One of them struck the Clarendon Bridge, but fortunately the Bridge sustained no injury. The Steamer John Walker also came in contact with them at night, but without damage.

We learn that part of the bridge at Camden, S. C. has been carried away.

The Postmaster General has promptly replied to the communication of the Magistrate of Police, (Mr. Seawell,) on behalf of the late Town Meeting which adopted certain resolutions in relation to the irregularity of the Northern Mails. He expresses an anxious desire to correct any abuses which may exist, and will be glad to receive information which may enable him to act.

University of N. Carolina.—By an advertisement in to day's paper, it will be seen that visiters to this Institution are promised another rich treat at the next Commencement, in an Address by the Hon. George E. Badger. We anticipate a large assemblage.

U. S. Bank Stock is up to $112⅜ in New York.

Robbery.—A handbill was received here a day or two ago, offering a reward of $300 for the detection of the perpetrators of a robbery of a large amount of Silks and other costly goods from a store in Baltimore.

Virginia.—The elections for members of the next Congress are now going on; and the following have been announced as elected:

John Randolph, John Y. Mason, John M. Patton, Wm. F. Gordon, Wm. S. Archer, N. H. Claiborne.

The Cholera is stated, by the last arrivals from Havana, to have almost disappeared from that city. Within a short time, 9000 persons are said to have died in that city.

We have received a circular from the Hon. A. Rencher, addressed to the freemen of the Tenth Congressional District of this State, in which Mr. R. offers himself for re-election.

We learn, verbally, that John A. Hogan, Esq., of Davidson County, (Senator in the last State Legislature,) is a Candidate in opposition to Mr. Rencher.

Samuel P. Carson, the late member, and Gen. David Newland, are candidates for Congress in the Burke District.

We understand, verbally, that Col. J. G. A. Williamson, of Person County, late American Consul at Laguira, is a Candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. Daniel L. Barringer, the late Representative.

We have received a number of the "Mechanic's Magazine," a monthly publication recently commenced in New York by D. K. Minor, the publisher of the New York American, and that valuable paper the Rail Road Journal. Those feeling an interest in such a publication, can see it by calling at the Book Store, where subscribers' names will be received and forwarded with pleasure.

During the late term of the Wake Superior Court, Ransom Hinton, Esq. who has officiated for many years as Clerk of the Court, resigned his situation, and John C. Stedman, Esq., of Raleigh, was appointed by the Judge as his successor.

Memorials are about being sent, from Duplin and Sampson Counties, to the Post Master General, asking for the establishment of a semi-weekly stage route, from Fayetteville, passing by the Court Houses of those two Counties, and intersecting the great Atlantic line at Jones's, in Jones County.

The population and wants, of that section of the State, are sufficiently great, to entitle it, to such a convenience.—*Wil. Adv.*

The *Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-road* will certainly be carried into effect. The Corporation of Norfolk has subscribed *Sixty Thousand Dollars* for this object, which (within a small amount, that will be readily taken by persons owning lands on the proposed route) make three fifths of the whole Capital, and the other two-fifths will be subscribed by the State as a matter of course, agreeably to the provisions of an Act for encouraging Internal Improvements.

"The Headsman of Berne."—Such is the title of a work now in hand by our countryman Cooper. We may therefore anticipate a display of the author's full powers of description. The scenery of Switzerland has been happily chosen to bring those powers into action.

Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams," who has just sent forth another novel, *Deloraine*, is upwards of eighty years of age. He is still indefatigable as a writer.

Launched on Tuesday, 2d inst. from the ship yard of Capt. E. Morse, New River, the Schooner Caleb Nichols, burthen 180 tons, owned by William Dougall, Esq. Merchant of this town. She is intended to run as a regular packet between this place and New York.—*Wil. People's Press.*

A new Schooner owned by Messrs. John S. James & Co. will be launched from the yard of Mr. James Cameron, this week.—*Ib.*

We understand that the beautiful Ship, building by Mr. *J. K. McIlhenny*, is expected to be ready for launching in about a month.—*Ib.*

In reply to the inquiry of "Many Voters" we are authorized to announce Gen. James J. McKay as a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.—*Ib.*

From the Raleigh Register.

The New Capitol.—The Commissioners for rebuilding our Capitol met on Tuesday last, agreeably to adjournment, and determined on the size and the plan of the building, and the manner in which the Work shall be executed. In conformity with the Act of Assembly, which directs that the general plan of the new Capitol "shall be the same as the former Building, with such extension of length and height, as may be deemed necessary for the better accommodation of the General Assembly," they have decided that the Building shall be three stories high, 160 feet long, 64 feet wide, with East and West Wings, 40 feet front, projecting 30 feet. The basement story will accommodate the Public Officers; the second story the Legislature and its Clerks and the Supreme Court, and furnish a capacious Room for the State Library: and the third story will contain Rooms for the engrossing Clerks, &c.

The dimensions of the Capitol being fixed upon, Mr. Wm. Nichols, jun. is engaged to prepare the Plan of the building, and to make out the proper specifications. The Work will be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. S. Drummond, assisted by Mr. Wm. Birth, an eminent Mason from Washington, who will have the care of the Stone-cutting and Masonry. If any further architectural skill be found necessary, Mr. Nichols, or his father, on being requested to do so, will pay occasional visits to Raleigh during the progress of the Work. A number of first rate Stone-cutters and Quarriers are at present employed; and the Building will be commenced as soon as the old materials are effectually cleared away.

We are glad to hear that the Commissioners of the Building have determined on making an Experiment to ascertain the practicability of obtaining Lime within our own county. It is well known that there is a vein of good Lime within less than 20 miles of our city; but, until a proper examination is made, we do not know whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantity to render it an object of importance. We hope it may, as we have now persons of skill here who will be able to erect a proper Kiln for burning it, and it will prove a great saving, not only to the State, but to many spirited individuals of the City, who contemplate erecting substantial Stone and Brick Buildings, in place of Wooden ones lately destroyed by fire.

The Vice President of the U. States has we hear, taken a house in the Seven Buildings (Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest of the President's House,) for his residence in this City.—*Nat. Int.*

The editors of the Norfolk Beacon were presented on the 4th inst. with a few Cucumbers and Strawberries, from the garden of the U. States Navy Hospital.

A case has been decided in New York, in favor of the New York Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co., wherein the principle was confirmed that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.

Rich Arrivals.—On Saturday last, there arrived at this port no less than four valuable cargoes of silks, teas, &c. from China, (a greater number than we recollect to have placed on record in one day,) viz. the ships Superior, Oneida, Florida, and Mary—also the ship Asia from Batavia, with coffee. The cargoes may be fairly estimated at 300 000 dollars each—making in the aggregate nearly two millions.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

MARRIED,

In Lexington, Kentucky, on the 20th March, by the Rev. Richard Tidings, Dr. E. B. STEDMAN, of Pittsborough, No. Ca., to Miss JULIA SAINT CLAIR, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Chipley.

In Anson County, on the 11th inst., by Sam'l. Spencer, Esq. Mr. JOSHUA H. MOSS to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Harry Adcock, all of Anson.

All flesh is grass, the Preacher cries,
But Hymen's hallowed mysteries,
Doth put us at a loss;
He laid his wand upon the fair,
And we most solemnly declare,
It changed her into Moss.

COMMUNICATED.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6¼a 7⅛. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 10 a 10 50. Corn 60 a 62½. Flaxseed, $1. Flour, cross 4, fine 4¼, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5¼. Molasses 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to April 9.

Brigs, Sultana from Boston, Fisher from New York, Ellen from Martinique, Leopard from Havana, Pamelia from Baltimore. Schrs. Regulus from New York, Wm. H. Crawford from Havana, Despatch from Charleston, Helen Mar from Philadelphia, Bark, Mercator from New York,

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: It is always with pleasure, that I witness the return of the day on which your paper is issued. (I should not succeed were I to attempt to describe my feelings, on reading the communication from the Grand Jurors of Anson County, published in the Observer of the 9th inst. Oh, the misery and poverty of innocent women and helpless children, caused by the intemperance of their husbands and fathers. I do feel thankful to God, that there are those, who see our sufferings and pity our condition, and who have the moral courage to express their views upon that degrading practice of office-seekers, *giving Whiskey for votes*, and by inducing men to drink, and send them home drunk, for their friends to weep over.)

In the same paper appeared a communication relative to the tax imposed upon the County by the sale and use of Ardent Spirits. Suppose, Mr. Editor, that the County paid $2000 in consequence of the sale of Spirits; why, sir, in the estimation of her whose husband, son or brother is a drunkard, it does not deserve to be mentioned in comparison with the grievous tax to which she has to submit. (I feel degraded when I confess, I have had these things to weep over—and I make the confession, hoping that it will meet the eye of some who are now engaged in the very business which produces so much sorrow of heart. To them I would make my humble appeal, and beg them to abandon a traffic so ruinous to their fellow creatures.

A MOTHER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In the Observer of the 9th inst. is a communication over the signature "A," making the inquiry, "If the statement made at the Temperance meeting on the 26th February last be correct."

Answer, NO.

INDEPENDENCE.

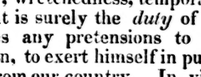
FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is asked in the last Observer, "can it be true that this County is directly and indirectly taxed $1800 to $2000 annually, in consequence of the sale and use of Ardent Spirits in the community?" The author of the Article alluded to, also wishes to know what portion of the above sum is paid by Spirit Sellers. In answer to these inquiries, the writer of this article would say, that it is a fact that can be established, that we have been taxed to the full extent above stated, for some years past. It is consoling to know that from the united influence of wise legislation and prevalence of Temperance principles, this burthen is decreasing, and we look forward to the time when we shall be freed from this sacrifice of our property, to the cupidity of one portion, and the evil habits of another part of our neighbours. Some pains have been taken to ascertain what part of the above $1800 is drawn from the pockets of Spirit-Dealers, and it is believed that $100 is the utmost they contribute to defray the expenses of prosecuting and punishing the disturbers of our peace, and to support the poor, who are made rioters and paupers by their pernicious traffic.

Will it not be truly astonishing, if we continue to submit to this enormous taxation, without using every exertion, that duty to ourselves, our families, and to our Country, demands, in order to free our property from such exactions? Were this sacrifice required at our hands to promote any work productive of good to ourselves or posterity, we ought to submit to it; but when we know that the selling and using of spirit is the source of poverty, wretchedness, temporal and eternal ruin, it is surely the *duty* of every one who makes any pretensions to Patriotism or Religion, to exert himself in putting away this evil from our country. In view of this subject, it is the duty of every one to ask, "Have I any instrumentality in continuing this evil in our land?" If you use ardent spirit in any way yourself, or procure it for the use of others, (except as a medicine,) you are contributing, to the extent that you purchase it, to support the seller in his unholy trade of ruining his fellow men, and in this way you encourage him to sustain the distiller in his business of extracting (spider like) a deadly poison from what God gave to man as a blessing. Should a dealer in spirits ask if he is guilty in this thing? It is answered, verily thou art exceedingly guilty in this matter. Do you urge in extenuation of your conduct, that you *compel* no man to drink, they are free to do as they please, to drink or not? If to this plea it is answered, neither did Satan in the form of a serpent *compel* our mother Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, yet for the *sin* of *tempting*, the righteous Judge of the Universe pronounced the sentence, "Because thou hast done this, thou art *cursed* above all cattle and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and *dust* shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." Before this same Judge must thou stand "spirit seller," to answer for the consequences of thy conduct during thy Probation on Earth.

B.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.



ARRIVED, April 11, at 3½ P. M., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Sugar, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. &c., for Joseph Baker, John M. Dobbin, Charles T. Haigh, Dr. James H. Dickson, W. S. Latta, Lewis Brown, Willkings & Co., Gardner & McKethen, Goold Hurlbutt, John McRae, Henry Horn, James Baker, E. L. & W. Winslow, H. L. Jones, and the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *of this place;* and for Joseph Small, Alexander & Cowan, M. E. Mathews & Co., J. H. Gardner, Hargrave & Gaither, Samuel Hargrave, P. Clingman, O. & C. Gillespie, F. Young, T. & J. Young, Stockton & Huggins, Underwood, Marsh & Co., Johnson & Hargrave, John M. & James Allen, J. Dockery, Alfred Dockery, Stephen Wall and M. Pinkston & Co., *of the interior.*

We regret that we have not been able to obtain the names of the Consignees of Goods received by the Henrietta in time for to-day's paper.

DEPARTED, April 12, at 3½ P. M., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, *Coffee*, Lard, Seed, &c., for Henry Horn, G. McNeill, W. S. Latta, Daniel Sutherland and John McKenzie.

Augusta, April 8.

The Flood.—It rained here all Saturday night and yesterday. In consequence our River is extremely high this morning. Part of the wharf is injured, and a boat breaking loose, dashed against the bridge. It "stood the racket," however, without injury, the boat breaking in the middle, and passing on. This reminds us of what Mr. Shultz once said about its stability. "When I build him" said he, "and the waters come booming down, I want to lie easy in mine ped, and know, when I gets up in de morning, he's dere." The waters are nearly as high as in August 1831. Mr. Shultz told us about 10 o'clock, that they lacked not more than six inches, and the river was rising rapidly, bearing on its headlong current immense quantities of drift-wood.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF FINE

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Fine Cutlery, Military Goods,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

is receiving a large and handsome STOCK OF GOODS in his line, which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms. His assortment consists of the following, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold, (jeweled and plain) patent lever and Lepine Watches,
Silver Patent Lever, plain English and common Watches of various qualities and patterns,
Gold and common Chains, Seals and Keys,
Fine gold, diamond, pearl, jet-set and plain Breast Pins,
Do. do. do, Finger rings, filligree and plain Ear-Rings, gold, coral, gilt and common Necklaces, Lockets, &c., Gold and silver Spectacles, Ever-pointed Pencils and Thimbles, Silver table, dessert and tea Spoons, Cups, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, butter and fruit Knives, salt and mustard Spoons, silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, brass, bronzed, mantle and suspending Lamps; Britannia tea and coffee Pots, &c. fine Knives and Forks in sets of 51 pieces, steel Snuffers, plated Cups, cut glass Salt Cellers, Tea Bells, brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, &c., Rodgers's superfine silver-steel Razors, pen and pocket Knives and Scissors, Razor Straps and Hones, Pocket Books and Purses; silver, fine steel and gilt watch Guards, Chains, Seals & Keys, silver and steel Tweezers, fine steel wire Spectacles, Lancets, Hemmings' superior Needles, from No. 1 to 16, gilt, cut and common seed Beads, Ivory pocket Rules and Combs, cigar Cases, Lucifer and common pocket Match Lights, walking Canes, pocket Pistols and Dirks, Powder Flasks, percussion Caps, gilt and plated mounted Swords and Belts, Epauletts and Wings, white and coloured Plumes, gilt and plated Stars, Lace, Cord, belt Plates, Eagles and Buttons, Drums and Fifes, shell and tin cased Music Boxes, Flutes, Violins and violin Strings, Surveyors and pocket Compasses, mathematical Instruments, in cases and separate, Thermometers, Tape Measures, Reeve's genuine and common Paints, Hair Pencils, indelible Ink, genuine and common Cologne Water, Otto of Roses, Bears, Macassar and Antique Oils, Lavender Water, Toilet and shaving Soaps, Salts of Lemon, hair and tooth Brushes, tooth Powder, snuff Boxes, Bacgammon Boards, &c. &c. Together with a new supply of the best materials for Clock and Watch repairing, which branch of his business will receive the strictest attention, and hopes still to merit a share of patronage.

Fayetteville, April 10. 28-4t.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and canisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga - - - } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

The Last Call.

THE Subscriber having taken an office on Maiden Lane, near Goodwin's Bridge, requests, *for the last time*, all who are indebted to him, particularly those residing in the country, to call and settle their Accounts, Notes, &c., without delay, as no further indulgence can or will be granted.—He, or his authorized Agent, may be found at his Office at all times.

DUNCAN SMITH.

April 15, 1833. 28-3w

Newspaper Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Proprietors of the "WILMINGTON ADVERTISER' offer this establishment for sale. The office is amply furnished with materials for printing a weekly newspaper—and executing common and ornamental job work. About one half of the type, is entirely new, and the residue uninjured. There are in the office two presses, one of which, is of the most approved construction.

There is a very fair number of *good* subscribers, and the list is increasing; and the advertising patronage is considerable.

The sole inducement, for offering this establishment for sale, is the death Mr. Ellenwood, the late Editor. The terms of sale will be made *very* favorable. It is wished, that applications for purchase, should be made within the present month; To JOHN HILL, or THOS. H. WRIGHT.

Wilmington, N. C. April 10.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part,

The following, viz:

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful.
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ⋈ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c.
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c, Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

100 Bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
20 hhds. prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 do. prime Porto Rico do.
2 do. common quality do.
8 do. good Porto Rico Sugar,

—On Hand—

350 sacks blown SALT,
300 do. Liverpool ground do.
1000 bushels Liverpool do. in bulk,
500 do. Alum ditto,
40 bags Coffee,
8 barrels Sugar,
50 kegs Nails,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
No. 1. Salmon, a good article,
10,000 lbs. good Bacon.

The above, together with other articles, too tedious to enumerate, make the Subscriber's assortment of Groceries (Liquors of all kinds excepted) worthy the attention of purchasers; they are invited to call and examine them.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 16, 1833. 28-tf.

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

The Circulating Library,

IS now arranged, and the public patronage solicited. It has been commenced upon a small scale, but it is intended to add to it, every new and interesting Work, as soon as possible after its appearance at the North.

E. J. HALE.

April 15.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. George E. Badger will deliver the next Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the University, on Wednesday the 26th of June, the day preceding Commencement.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

March 27, 1833.

POETRY.

FROM SHILLER.

"Athwart the city's streets,
With wailing in her train,
Misfortune strides,
Watchful she marks
The homes of men:
To-day at this, [knocks,
To-morrow at yon other door she
But misses none—
Sooner or later comes
Some messenger of woe
To every threshold where the living dwell!".

GOOD YANKEE WIT.

Major Jack Downing.—Extract from his last letter to the Editor of the Portland Courier, dated Washington, March 10.

"As soon as Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill passed, the President called me into his room, and says he, Major Downing, the nullification jig is up. There'll be no fun for you in South Carolina now, and I guess you may as well let Sergent Joel march the company back to Downingville, and wait till somebody kicks up another bobbery somewhere, and then I'll send for 'em, for they are the likeliest company I've seen since I went with my Tennessee rangers to New Orleans. And as for you, Major Downing, you shall still hold your commission and be under half pay, holding yourself in readiness to march at a moment's warning and to fight whenever called for. The General says I must not leave him on no account: but I guess I shall start Joel and the company off for Downingville in a day or two.—They've got their clothes pretty much mended up, and they look quite tidy. I should 'n't feel ashamed to see 'em marched thro' any city in the United States.

"It is n't likely I shall have any thing to do under my commission very soon. For some say there'll be no more fighting in the country while Mr. Clay lives, if it should be a thousand years. He's got a master knack of pacifying folks and hushing up quarrels as you ever see.—He's stopt all that fuss in South Carolina, that you know was just ready to blow the whole country sky high. He stept up to 'em in Congress and told 'em what sort of bill to pass, and they passed it without hardly any jaw about it. And South Carolina has hauled in her horns, and they say she'll be as calm as a clock now. And that is n't the only quarrel Mr. Clay has stopt. Two of the Senators, Mr. Webster and Mr. Poindexter, got as mad as March hairs at each other. They called each other hard names, and looked cross enough for a week to bite a board nail off. Well, after Mr. Clay got through with South Carolina, he took them in hand. He jest talked to 'em about five minutes, and they got up and went and shook hands with each other, and looked as loving as two brothers.

"Then Mr. Holmes got up and went to Mr. Clay, and almost with tears in his eyes, asked him if he would n't be so kind as to settle a little difficulty there was between him and his constituents, so they might elect him to come to Congress again. And I believe some of the other Senators asked the same favor.

"So as there is likely to be peace now all around the house for some time to come, I'm in a kind of a quandary what course to steer this summer. The President talks of taking a journey down east, and he wants me to go with him, because I'm acquainted there, and can show him all about it.

The Reform Begun.—Doct'r Green, the Postmaster in Columbia, has been removed, and Mr. G. Chapman appointed in his stead. The news came yesterday morning. The good people of our town have been at a loss to know what Dr. Green has done to merit this treatment. The supposition is that some of the Union Party have been the cause of it, and generally indignation exists against this wanton and unjust exercise of power.

Columbia Times.

Light Reading.—The Literary Gazette informs us that the Emperor of China—brother to the Sun and Moon—is reading the proof sheets of Chinese Conversational Dictionary, in the progress of publication, in 168,000 vols. An old Chinese Encyclopedia, the same print informs us, is extant consisting of 6,000 volumes; 68 of which are devoted to music.

A Washington letter writer says, that Mr. Lewis, member of Congress from Alabama, weighs three hundred and fifty pounds. His right to a seat in the House was contested on his first appearance, the common chairs, though ample enough for ordinary occasions, not being large enough for the representative from Alabama. The cabinet maker soon settled the question on the disputed seat by providing a chair expressly to order.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduty, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He akes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a plendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf§

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (12tf.) H. H.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
November 13. [6-tf.]

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by HENRY HORN.

January 15 15-tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

C. & P. MALLETT has just received his FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super & common Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

Nov. 20. 7tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their *Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5 4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

SHOES, &c.

50 Cases now landing, consisting of a general assortment fresh from the manufactories, suitable for the country trade.

—ALSO—

200 Reams Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand and is receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and requests all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell at the lowest market price for cash or produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans,
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, Cotton and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Cloaks, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FULLER.

October 29. §4-tf.§

BONNETS and HATS.

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 8, 1833. 14-tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

Notice to Travellers, FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

St. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins. Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

January 15. 15tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. [3-tf.]

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder
Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DAILEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C Sept 21st 1832 99-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 6tf.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG called [illegible] marked as follows: black back, white tail tipped with white, half ring on his low specks over his eyes, and a hole through end of his right ear. The above reward will be given, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.

JNO. WADDLE.

February 26.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, [illegible]
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 90[illegible]
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink,
Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liver[illegible]
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine)
Peppermint and Bonceset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very [illegible]
cle for cleansing the Teeth,
Osborne's Superior Water Cement,
ple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hat[illegible]
White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments,
quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common [illegible]
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, [illegible]
vaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & [illegible]
nuts.

R. MAYNARD.

October 2.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND is my Agent for the collection of all Accounts due to me, with instructions indiscriminately, by legal process, and fail to pay on first application.

WM L. [illegible]

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three Market Square, Person-st., wholesale
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach
Facing, Padding and Shoe Linings,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the tail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and [illegible]
Rhode Island white lump LIME,
superior article just received and for sale
E. L. & W. W.

January 2, 1832.

For Sale—*For Cash or P[illegible]*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from
Castings, a handsome assortment
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels,
Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and
ron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo,

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt.

JOHN

December 4, 1832.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:

5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some [illegible]
Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glau[illegible]
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c

JONES F[illegible]

Nov. 27, 1832.

PLANTER'S HO[illegible]

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette[illegible] ken the large and commodious [illegible] as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of [illegible] Hay Street, where he is prepared to [illegible] Travellers and Boarders. The General [illegible] is kept at the above Hotel, where all [illegible] rive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1

Specific for Ague and

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAM[illegible]

AN infallible remedy for Ague and [illegible] diseases of the stomach, arising from [illegible] perience, the surest and most convincing [illegible] most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of [illegible] cine, as a remedy for the above name[illegible]

It has frequently been tried, in long[illegible] of Ague and Fever, and has been atte[illegible] cess. If resorted to on the first attack [illegible] one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will [illegible] selves, while using it, under the neces[illegible] ing their ordinary diet, or suspending [illegible] to business.

When the stomach is surcharged [illegible] dose of the MEDICAMENT[illegible] lief, as it cleanses the stomach of all [illegible] and prevents all predisposition to [illegible] gestion and fevers, it will be found to [illegible] most useful and convenient Spring and [illegible] tives that can be resorted to.

For sale by

THOMAS COCHR[illegible]
North East corner of M[illegible]

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully [illegible] *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICA[illegible]* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered [illegible] that distressing complaint and found no [illegible] relief until they made use of that Me[illegible] perfectly safe and gives immediate relief [illegible] according to directions

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. B[illegible]

July 9th, 1832.